

# MAINE FARMER

## AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY MARCIAN SEAVEY.

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

Vol VI.

Winthrop, (Maine,) Tuesday, December 25, 1838.

No. 46.

### THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 25, 1838.

#### NEW SEED SOWER.

We have received a very neatly constructed machine for sowing seeds. It was invented and made by Mr. ASAPH HOLMES, of Kingston, Mass., who we understand has turned his attention to the manufacture of Agricultural implements. This is an improvement upon a kind of seed sower that has been in use.

The seed is put into a hopper on the machine.—At the bottom of the hopper is a slide into which a hole is drilled, which receives a few seeds, more or less, according to the thickness of the slide used. This slide is made to pass back and forward over a hole or tube, through which it falls into the drill.—A plough is attached in front which makes the drill. A coverer goes behind and draws the dirt or soil over it, and the wheel passes over and rolls it. A lever is attached to the slide which is operated upon by cams on the side of the wheel. A pair of handles like those of the plough project behind, by which it is propelled when in use.

It will plant the seed at equal distances and at any required distance.

It has been used and found to answer the purpose for which it was designed, completely. A letter from the inventor says. "It will sow thick or thin according as you put the seeds into one or both of the boxes. With the double slide it will sow beets and turnips if you wish, in one row in alternate hills. The thick slides are used for beets and the thin slides for smaller seed."

Any one may examine the machine at our office. We do not know the cost of it; but will forward orders for any that may be desired.

The increasing culture of roots, makes it a desideratum to have every facility for the business that economy and prudence will warrant. And as the labor of sowing may be much abridged by machinery, the expense of something of the kind is often well repaid. One of them will answer for a neighborhood and thus the cost be divided.

#### GOOD CROP OF CORN.

Mr John Pleisted, of Gardiner, raised during the past season up on one acre and a quarter of land 160 bushels of ears of corn.

This is equivalent to 80 bushels of shelled corn. The variety raised was the LATE Dutton. We say late Dutton, for we have two kinds of Dutton corn here. That variety brought from the West, being a week or two later than that which has become acclimated by being cultivated here several seasons.

#### MEETING OF THE COMMITTEES ON CROPS.

The Committees appointed by the Kennebec Co. Agricultural Society, to examine into the claims & statements of the several competitors, for their premiums on different crops, met at Mr. CARR's Hotel, on the 15th. Their reports will be published in due time. We saw some fine specimens of corn, turnips, ruta-baga &c., which were brought forward to

illustrate the quality of the productions, which were offered for premium.

J. W. Hains, exhibited some noble ears of the Dutt. corn & also of the early Canada variety. The ears of the Dutton were very long, well filled and sound. The Canada was shorter, but very bright and sound. Mr. Hains expressed his opinion, that unless we could always be assured of as good a season every year, for corn, it would be safest to plant the early, it ripening so much earlier. When the Canada was fit to grind, the Dutton was in good state to boil.

Mr Alfred Chandler, of Winthrop, exhibited some fine specimens of rutabaga. One of them weighed 23 lbs. and measured 2 ft. 10 in. in circumference.

Mr. R. Moody, of Monmouth, also exhibited some very fine specimens of rutabaga. They were not so large as Mr. Chandler's but very smooth and solid.

Mr. Turner Curtis, of Monmouth, exhibited a Norfolk turnip, of fair form and dimensions, measuring two feet ten and a half inches, in circumference, from two rows seven rods long, he gathered twenty bushels. Many of them as large as the above and no small ones among them.

From fifty square rods of rutabaga, he raised three Hundred and ninety bushels. They were sowed on the 15th and 16th June. They were gathered about the last of October. The rows were two feet apart—one foot in the rows.

#### BARNITZ HOGS.

We see oftentimes advertised in the Southern papers, pigs of the Barnitz breed.

If we mistake not, these pigs were first bred by Mr. Barnitz of Pennsylvania, and brought into notice by the celebrated Cobbet, while he lived on Long Island. We have never seen any of the breed. Will the editor of the Baltimore Farmer and Gardener, give us a description of them—their size—merits and defects?

#### OIL OF BIRCH BARK.

A Correspondent wishes to know, how the oil is obtained by which the Russians scent their leather and render it not only less acted upon by moisture, but also prevents the action of moths and other destructive insects, when used to cover books. It is obtained by distilling the bark. The following is the process, which they pursue in Russia, as laid down by Hebert. It is only a rough mode of distillation.

A large earthen pot is filled with the thin white paper-like external bark of the birch tree, carefully separated from the coarse bark; the mouth of this pot is closed with a wooden bung perforated with several holes. The pot thus prepared, is turned with the mouth downwards and luted to the mouth of another pot of the same size which is buried in the ground. The upper pot is now surrounded with fuel and a fire made which is continued for several hours, according to the size of the pot.

When the operation is completed and the apparatus cooled and unluted, the lower pot is found to contain a quantity of liquid, equal to 60 per cent by weight, of the bark employed; the liquid con-

sisting of a brown oil mixed with pyroligneous tar swimming in an acid liquor.

In some places iron pots have been substituted for the earthen pots, the mouths being separated by an iron plate pierced with holes. The peculiar odor of the oil, is supposed to be owing to a resinous matter which is melted out of the bark and drops into the lower pot, during the process of distillation.

Mr O. Mason, of Providence, R. I. extracted some years ago, a peculiar substance from birch bark, which, we believe, he called betuline, and which is, probably, the resin mentioned above. He published his process in Silliman's Journal.

This oil has a peculiar but pleasant smell and we believe it would be very effectual, if put upon Buffalo skins, and other furs, to keep off moths and worms, during summer. Hope some of you will try it.

#### ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

##### COMMON SCHOOLS.

MR. EDITOR:—As the time will soon have arrived, at which the winter term of our schools usually commences, and as it is of vast importance that there should be a right spirit and feeling towards, and a proper management of an Institution, which, in so important a sense, is to form the future character of our youth, and, through them, the standing and prosperity of the country, I will venture to suggest a few ideas, for the consideration of those who may stand nearly or more remotely connected with it, hoping to be pardoned should I speak somewhat plainly, since there is, perhaps, more benefit to be derived from plain, practical ideas, than from those elicited by fancy or imagination.

It being a principle upon which this Government is based, that it shall bestow the "greatest good upon the greatest number," it seems proper that the same principle should be recognised in the establishment and operation of those minor institutions which are sanctioned by it, especially, in one so important as that of our common schools. Since then the largest number by far of those who attend them, are the children of farmers and mechanics, whose intention it is that their children shall follow the same avocation as that by which they have gained their support, the question arises, what course of study ought to be pursued in order to be the most advantageous to those who, in after life, are to be farmers and mechanics? The query can, I think, be correctly answered in the language of Agesilaus, who, when being asked what things he thought most proper for boys to learn, answered, "Those which they ought to practice when they come to be men."

Now, perhaps, by some, it may be considered something out of the ordinary course of things to incorporate the sciences of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts into the course of instruction pursued in our common schools; yet, notwithstanding, such studies have been and now are attended to in the schools of oth-



er countries. In Prussia and Wirtemberg, where there is great attention bestowed upon this institution, "Agriculture, Mechanic Arts and Manufactures," are made a regular branch of study for children from twelve to fourteen years of age. And why not? Why not learn that which, subsequently, will be of practical utility, instead of devoting so much time to acquire an extended knowledge of some branches, while others, of more importance, are left almost entirely neglected?—But I would not be understood as censuring the acquisition of a too thorough knowledge of any branch, but as animadverting upon the total neglect of some. The sciences of Geology, Mineralogy, Chemistry and Botany might be taught in our schools, without any essential disadvantage to other studies, by adopting a systematical course of instruction. Let each day and each hour of a day be occupied by having a proper assignment. Let there be a system—a regularity—a time allotted for each department of study, and there can be more branches taught, if not each branch more successfully. A knowledge of the above sciences is absolutely required in Agriculture. In order to derive the greatest benefit from the combination of nature, we must be acquainted with the properties of the different ingredients of which it is composed; that the "farmer may know what crops, or rotation of crops, are best adapted to his particular soils,—what manures or mixtures are required by each to maintain or increase their fertility." Hence their acquisition should be commenced, if not completed, in our common schools.

The science of Numbers or Arithmetic, as it has been taught, receives by some perhaps, more than its due share of attention, since it occupies the major part of the time of some scholars, by whom it is pursued beyond what will ever be required in the transaction of any ordinary business. Therefore less time and attention might be devoted to this branch and more to the above and others, which now receive not that attention to which their importance entitles them. But there is an improvement being made in the method of teaching Arithmetic, which, I think, will prove salutary; and I fully acquiesce in the opinion expressed by the Superintending School Committee, of Winthrop, that a complete knowledge of Mental Arithmetic, together with the most feasible method of teaching it, should, by law, be made an indispensable acquisition for a teacher.

The present system of teaching Grammar is, perhaps, nearly perfect, so far as it relates to the exercise of parsing, yet it is deficient in not being practically applied. Many are the pupils in grammar, that however expert they may be analyzing and correcting other's writings, can scarcely produce a single grammatical sentence of their own.

The study of the English Language should not be circumscribed to the mere exercise of Parsing, but it should embrace the whole science of expressing one's ideas in correct phraseology. And to accomplish this a scholar must engage in "writing composition"—must be taught to express his thoughts in words;—in which exercise he will have occasion to make practical application of his knowledge of spelling, capital letters, punctuation, the construction and formation of sentences, and thus so firmly imprint them upon the "tablets of his memory," that his knowledge of them will be permanently retained.

But, as I shall be prolix, I need not go into the minutiae of all those things that should be learned, but suffice it to say, that those sci-

ences, of which a knowledge may be convenient, or is absolutely necessary for the transaction of ordinary business, a correct understanding agriculture, or beneficial to mechanism, should be taught in this Institution; for this is the completion, the finale of instructions received by many of those who attend it—from this they "graduate."

But, before closing this communication, I wish to offer a few hints in relation to the feelings by which this Institution should be regarded by teachers, parents and guardians.

The person under whose instructions our youth are to be placed, should not be one who engages in teaching merely for his financial benefit—for the remuneration, the "loaves and fishes," but one who feels an earnest solicitude for the best interest of the rising generation—one who will enlist with his whole soul in the arduous, but delightful task of teaching the "young idea to shoot," one who will repair to the school-room with the feelings of a benefactor—a philanthropist. Thus feeling the responsibility of his station, let him kindly assist those under his charge up the rugged hill of science.

But there are duties devolved upon parents and guardians as well as upon teachers. They should see that their scholars are regularly and punctually at school; and that they are interested in their studies. They encourage them by conversing with and assisting them about their studies, at home; and should show that they are anxious for their advancement in knowledge by occasionally paying them a visit in the school-room. After having engaged a competent teacher, (none other should be employed) they should require their children to respect and obey him, instead of speaking of him disrespectfully, and thus sanction (as is too frequently the case) the spirit of revenge and hatred of which the scholars may, perhaps without cause, be possessed. But if one should be employed who is disqualified, either by ignorance, his inaptness to teach, or his want of skill to govern, let him be immediately dismissed by the proper authorities, without delaying until their disaffection shall have ripened into an open rupture, and one obtained who can fill the important station both with profit to the school and honor to himself.—Then let all unite and make this Institution worthy to be what it should be—the "PRIDE OF NEW ENGLAND." Let the rays of science and knowledge beam from it, and illumine the mental faculties of the rising generation, and qualify them, not only for agricultural and mechanical pursuits, but to occupy any station to which they may be called by the various vicissitudes of life. Then, when knowledge shall have become general, and our course shall be directed by the light of science, we shall soar to that eminent station for which we are designed by the gifts of nature; and shall then receive a bountiful reward for our toil, both from Nature and from Art.

When Wisdom guides our erring way,

And Nature yields to Science' away.

Then op'd shall be Creation's fount,

And man a blessed participant. O. P. Q.

East Winthrop, Me. 1838.

#### GREAT YIELD OF INDIAN WHEAT.

MR. EDITOR:—If you think the following notice of an Agricultural production worthy a place in your paper you are at liberty to insert it.

One of my neighbors, Mr. A. W. Stockbridge, during the past season has raised from two quarts of Indian Wheat seven bushels

and two quarts. After it was mowed and nearly dry, there came a storm of rain, and wasted probably half a bushel or more of it.

This is more than a common yield. It was sowed upon one eighth of an acre, the soil dry and sandy but it received a pretty good dressing of manure. It was sowed about the middle of June, and harvested near the middle of September.

This is the moderate yield of one hundred and thirteen bushels from one, thus bringing forth even in this country "some an hundred fold."

We find it good to fatten hogs and it also makes very good warm bread.

LIBBEUS L. STOCKBRIDGE.

Byron, Nov. 28, 1838.

NOTE. Many millers do not understand the mode of grinding, this kind of grain.—They crush it, hull and flour all very fine.—This makes the flour bitter and unpalatable, whereas it should only be cracked open so as to let the flour out and the hull remain whole.—Ed.

#### QUODDY BLUES VERSUS ROHAN POTATOES.

Mr. Holmes:—I noticed the following communication, from the Washington Chronicle, of the 13th Nov., on which I am desirous of making some remarks.

Agricultural—The Rohan Potatoe.

"On the 25th of April last, through the politeness of a friend, Alexander Thomson, Esq. of Catskill, the subscriber received a few small tubers of this variety of the potatoe, the average weight of which was a fraction less than five ounces each. I carefully divided twenty of them by cutting them into pieces, so as to leave two sets or eyes, on each piece, amounting in the whole to 279 pieces, and weighing a little less than half an ounce each. These I planted on the 27th of April, in hills four feet apart each way—planting one piece only in each hill. On the 10th inst, the crop was gathered. The products as measured in a half bushel, I found to be twenty bushels and a half, being a fraction over a bushel to each Potatoe planted.—The average weight of a few of the most productive hills was eight pounds ten ounces.—The largest single tuber weighed two pounds thirteen ounces." \* \* \*

SAMUEL WOODRUFF.

Windsor, October 13, 1838.

On the above communication I will remark that no doubt this was intended to show a great production. But if this is a sample of excellence of the Rohan Potatoe, I cannot see anything very wonderful in the production.

Here was 20 1/2 bushels from 279 hills, 4 feet apart, making about 17 square rods of land, and the produce less than 200 bushels to an acre.

I have, the season past, raised an equal quantity of Potatoes of a large size and superior quality (quoddy blues) in less than one half the number of hills, and on one fourth of the quantity of land, without any extra attention, my potatoes were planted 3 ft. apart, 3 eyes of large potatoes in each hill, manured with new barn manure—and they yielded a bushel to six and a half hills, an average of 10 lbs. to a hill and more than eight hundred bushels to an acre.

The quality of my potatoes may be equalled but cannot be excelled.

HEZEKIAH PRINCE.

Thomaston, October 13, 1838.



WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1838.

**FRIEND SEAVEY.**—With a view of visiting the city of Washington, I took passage in the steamer Portland on her last trip from Portland to Boston. Turning in at an early hour in the evening, I might have enjoyed a comfortable night's rest, but for some half dozen fellows who seemed to take peculiar pleasure in keeping up a senseless jabbering in the cabin through the night. "It blows a tremendous gale," says one of them; "yes," answers another, "we shall be obliged to put back to Portland." "I have more fear that we shall be driven upon the rocks," adds a third. "Aye," responded another, "we are already drifting ashore as fast as the waves can carry us." "There, here we are, high and dry—John seize your breeches; come, we'll save ourselves, at any rate. Can you swim?" "Swim! like a stone," is the answer.—And thus these loafers amused themselves, much to the annoyance of those who were desirous of obtaining rest. But the morning at length came; and as the fact proved, there had indeed been quite a gale during the night—the deck being covered with ice from the water which had broken over the side of the boat. This was unexpected by me—the boat having moved with such ease as to lead me to suppose the night very calm. The Portland is beyond question a most excellent sea boat. We reached Boston about 7 o'clock in the morning, where we remained till 3, P. M., waiting for the afternoon cars to Stonington by way of Providence. Being Thanksgiving Day, the city wore somewhat the appearance of Sunday, though in some parts of it I noticed the shops were not closed. At the Tremont we were served with a very good breakfast and dinner—no better, however, than we doubtless might have had at many houses of less pretensions. We now proceeded to the depot—paid \$7 for our passage to New-York, and in a few minutes were on our way to the "London of America," at the rate of from fifteen to twenty miles an hour. Give me the railroad riding before all other modes of travelling. Here you may take your seat comfortably in the cars, which, in cold weather are provided with stoves; and without any unpleasant sensation from their motion, soon find yourself at the end of the route. Reaching Stonington, (a distance of nearly ninety miles from Boston,) about 8 o'clock in the evening, we there entered the Steamboat which was to take us to New-York by an early hour next morning. But after proceeding some ten or twelve miles, the sea being a little rough, the word came that the Captain was putting into New London, a small town in Connecticut, I think, where indeed we found ourselves at the hour in the morning at which we should have been in New-York. With this delay the passengers were not a little displeased, considering it, as the most of them did, altogether unnecessary. To increase their uneasiness, they ascertained, after entering the boat, that the passage fee was some three or four dollars higher than on the line from Providence by boat to New-York, and that in addition they were to be charged extra for meals. So, as you may well suppose, there was not a little grumbling on board through the day, the whole of which it took us to reach New-York. As a specimen of the remarks of gentlemen, and an indication of their feeling, I will give you the speech of one old fellow—a member of Congress from New-Hampshire. "If," said he, with a shrug of his shoulders, "they will let me off this time without stealing my pocket book, I'll not utter another word of complaint; but I s—r, if I am found on this route again, I hope they will steal it!" But Finn, the celebrated comic actor, who was on board, seemed to have more of the philosopher about him—nor could he avoid indulging his propensity for punning, even while speaking of the delay referred to. Said he with much gravity, "I was very much put out at their putting in last night." Arriving at New-York in the evening, and leaving early the next morning, I had no opportunity to see much of the city. From New-York we proceeded by boat and cars to Philadelphia. On our way an accident occurred which detained us two and a half hours. Just as we entered the city of Burlington, N. J., the axle of the forward car, called the *tender*, broke suddenly off, preventing our proceeding further until another tender could be obtained. Contrary to what I should have supposed, the passengers did not even suspect, from the motion of the cars, that any accident had occurred,—as, instead of stopping suddenly, the cars gradually ceased to move. Our

delay here gave us an opportunity of viewing the city; and I must confess that the result of my examination is a very unfavorable opinion of it. To my mind it wears the appearance of a place where rum and tobacco find a ready market,—and, as a necessary consequence, a place of much indolence. With one dwelling there, however, I was much pleased—I refer to the habitation of Gen. Wall, Senator in Congress from N. J. The house itself and every thing thereto belonging gave evidence of good taste and perfect neatness. Philadelphia, also, we reached early in the evening, and left it in the boat at eight o'clock next morning. I was much pleased with the city, so far as I was able to form any opinion of it. After proceeding about thirty miles or thereabout from Philadelphia, we again entered the cars for Baltimore, where we arrived about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Here we tarried about one hour, and here let me remark, that, I cannot avoid expressing great surprise that the Monumental City—a city of such extensive business, should be permitted to wear so loathesome and disgraceful an appearance. The streets are filthy beyond anything I have witnessed in any town through which I have ever travelled. Indeed, at almost every step, were we in danger of being tripped up by the swine which are allowed in droves to run at large in the streets. If the plague were to rage constantly in Baltimore, it appears to me her citizens would have little claim upon us either for our aid or sympathy. Through a barren-looking country, we passed on from Baltimore to this city, which, with much propriety has been called "the city of magnificent distances." It is, however, very pleasantly situated and more thickly settled than I expected to find it. The streets are all very wide; but the buildings for the most part are badly constructed both as regards convenience and appearance. As yet, however, I am unprepared to give you an account of what is to be seen here. There are so many objects of interest which strike the eye of a stranger, that it will take some time to view them sufficiently to be able to give a good account of them. This I may attempt at a future period. Of the capitol I may observe, it is grand beyond all description; and when reminded of the fact that it is the most splendid and noble edifice in the world, you are most forcibly impressed with its truth, being unable to conceive how it can possibly be surpassed in grandeur. The President's house, also, is a fine establishment, and deserves as well as the Capitol, a further notice.

Among the many wonders here, the City Market is far from being the least. You must know it is open only three times a week, and then only a few hours in the morning. Do you ask what I saw in the market? I answer—*everything*—almost every eatable thing under the sun; and enough, one would suppose, to feed the city a whole year! This is the best answer I can give, without extending my letter to a most unreasonable length. Wild fowls, as well as tame, are brought here in great abundance—such as ducks, geese, turkeys, partridges, quails, and numerous other kinds, the names of which I am unable to give you. Rabbits in great abundance, and grey squirrels, also, are exposed for sale, generally without being dressed at all, more than just to divest them of their intestines. So with the fowls—many of them, particularly the wild game appearing in the same feathery robes that nature clothed them. The vegetable market is also abundant. In fact, as I before remarked, there is a great abundance of about every article of provisions named in the long catalogue of "eatables."

Congress convened on the 3d; but, as yet, nothing of interest has transpired in either house. Both houses adjourned over from Thursday to Monday.

Papineau and Nelson are here—with both of whom, it so happened, I have become some little acquainted—having met them on two or three occasions. Papineau, I should judge to be a man aged nearly fifty. He is highly polished in his manner, and, altogether a most brilliant fellow. Indeed, he is said to be one of the most talented and accomplished men in the country. Nelson, I should take to be a little rising fifty, and also a very able man though there is nothing of that brilliancy and fascinating manner about him that we see in Papineau. They speak of themselves as exiles, as they in fact are. Yours, truly, K.

## AN INQUIRY.

**MR. EDITOR:**—I would inquire if it would not be altogether best, for all your correspondents to treat one another with civility and decorum, otherwise, we shall neglect to communicate what might be useful, lest we should soon be blackguarded by some one, not a gentleman. Such Ideas struck my mind, while reading a piece over the signature of Agricola, in No 45 of the current vol. of the *Me. Farmer*.

The writer, in a manner wholly uncalled for and gratuitously, strives to render ridiculous, the observations of a former correspondent of the *Farmer*, over the signature of A Thinker, and even the correspondent himself. Were it not true, that he who places himself in the gutter and throws mud and dirt, at others, ought to expect to receive the like usage and be in his turn bespattered. I would not say that the signature under such a piece would have been more appropriate, had he written "Hedgehog or Porcupine."

But he may be innocent, only somewhat nervous. I observe his nerves are very much affected, because, Thinker says, that short sermons, short speeches and short seasons of schooling, leave on the mind, greater, longer and more beneficial effects than long ones, and this has so nettled Agricola, that he, like a boy in the night, is frightened at every thing he sees.

Thinker never intimated as this redoubtable writer, seems to suppose; that our primary schools were not very useful, & that they were not rightfully the boast and foundation of all the hopes of the Mechanical and Agricultural portion, of the community of New England; but only limited it as his opinion that they were, in some places, & sometimes continued longer than was useful. I think it may be well to look at the subject, and say what experience has taught us; and I should not have supposed, that Society was to be uprooted by it, had not Agricola so informed me. I give no opinion on the subject, only, would observe, that if Agricola had not bolted and ran off from what Thinker had said, I should have liked to have heard him maintain, if in his power, the otherside of the argument.—When we attempt to reason with an opponent, which is often very proper, we should answer his argument, and not make him say what he never thought of, and battle that, or abuse him as a citizen.

I will add an anecdote, of what took place in my family. A boy of mine whom I was desirous of aiding in Arithmetic Orthography &c., was told after informing him how several words were spelt one evening, to remember them, and I added, now put them on a shelf in your head, so that another evening when I call for them, you can take them off and spell them right.

Some evenings afterwards, I called on him to spell the words, and he failed more than usual, I inquired the reason; he answered, "Sir, You told me to put those words on a shelf in my head, so that I might take them off at any time, I did so, but there was so many of them that the shelf broke down, and of course I lost what you told me."

I close, by observing, that the middle way is best in general—and subscribe myself, *One that never attended School three weeks in HIS LIFE.*

N. B. I do not write to defend "Thinker," [for he is abundantly able to take care of himself. As to his] quotation that but one in six reason much, let thinking men decide, and also whether it would be remedied by lengthening or shortening our schools.



## LEGAL.

BY MARCIAN SEAVEY.

## IMPORTANT DECISION

We learn from the Natchez, Miss, Courier, that a decision was lately made by Mr. Justice Coulter, in the Circuit Court, in that place, involving an interesting question. Two suits were brought by the Planters' Bank against separate individuals as endorsers upon promissory notes, discounted, the one by the Planters' Bank, and the other by the United States Branch Bank at Natchez, and transferred to the former. The defence set up at the trial was, that the contracts were void, inasmuch as the banks, in discounting the notes, calculated interest by "Rowlett's Interest Tables," which divide the year into 12 months of 30 days each, giving but 365 days, which necessarily gave more interest than the law allows per annum. That it was, therefore, a corrupt agreement, and, that the contract was consequently void. The counsel for the plaintiffs urged, that this was the general custom, adopted for mere convenience; that the contract was not intentionally corrupt, but was made in good faith and was valid. That, moreover, the law fixing the rate of interest attached no penalty in case of excess being taken, and that, therefore, the objection could not extend further than the actual excess, whatever it might be. The verdict of the jury was in favor of the plaintiff.

A motion was made for a new trial, and was sustained by the court, upon the ground, that the interest calculated upon the notes was done by the plaintiffs' knowledge, that the mode of calculation adopted would give them a fraction over the stipulated terms of interest. That the contract was, therefore, corrupt and could not be enforced.

The Richmond, Va., Compiler, speaking of this decision, says, that the same question came before the Supreme Court of Appeals in Virginia, about a year since, in the case of *The State Bank of North Carolina v. Cowan*, and it was held, that such a transaction was not usurious.—*Law Reporter*.

## BAILMENT.

1. The driver of a stage coach, in the general employ of the proprietors of the coach, and in the habits of transporting packages of money for a small compensation, which was uniform, whatever might be the amount of the package, is a bailee for hire, answerable for ordinary negligence, and not subject to the responsibilities of a common carrier—there being no evidence to show him a common carrier, farther than the fact, that he took such packages of money as were offered. *Sheldon v. Robinson*, 157.

2. Having received money to transport, the burden of proof is on him to excuse a non-delivery; and evidence to show, that third persons have admitted that another package of money was stolen from the stage on the same day when he received the money in question, is not competent evidence to be submitted to a jury to prove a loss. *Ib.*

3. Where the servant of a bailee to keep for hire takes and uses the goods bailed in the business in which he is employed by the bailee, his master is liable for any loss or damage resulting to the goods from the carelessness of the servant while so used, although no express assent of the master is shown.—*Sinclair v. Pearson*, 219. *Ib.*

Last month was the coldest November they have had in New York for fifteen years.

## MR. INGERSOLL'S PIGGERY.

Concluded.

ERRATUM. In Mr. Skinner's letter published in our last, 5th line from bottom for conductive read productive.

Brookline, Dec. 24th, 1835.

DEAR SIR—

I received your favour of the 21st ulto., a long time after its date, and not until it was much worn and chafed with its travels ere it reached me. I will endeavor to answer your enquiries in detail. The following is a "summary view of the total quantity of each kind of food used in my piggery per annum," and the months in which they are used; beginning with the 1st of July, which is about the time I begin to depend upon summer vegetables, viz:

|   |      |
|---|------|
| July and August—Mangel wurtzel, roots and tops being the thinnings from 2 squares each, containing 32 rods,   | 800  |
| Summer squashes,  | 200  |
| Early cabbages,   | 100  |
| September, October and November—  |      |
| Winter squashes or pumpkins,  | 700  |
| Large drum head cabbages,   | 800  |
| Trimnings of mangel wurtzel turnips, &c. &c.  | 150  |
| December, January, February, March  |      |
| April—Mangel wurtzel,† (roots)  | 200  |
| Carrots,  | 900  |
| Ruta бага,  | 200  |
| Cabbages,   | 1500 |
| May—Parsnips which were left in the ground during the winter, and allowed to grow in the spring, until their tops are from 4 to 6 inches high, when they are daily dug as wanted, and all boiled, | 500  |
| June—Potatoes,  | 250  |
| Early lettuce, peas, chopped up vines and pods when the peas are full grown, though still green,  | 250  |
| Bushels,  | 6553 |

We always mix the vegetables by boiling some of either kind in each kettle.

My farming, or rather gardening, goes upon the principle of cultivating but little ground, and by great attention to get large crops, and in some instances two from the same land. The form of one piece constantly in cultivation is an oblong, thus divided with an alley or walk 4 feet wide in the centre.

No. 1. Of the upper side was sowed this year with mangel wurtzel, thinned out several times as described in a former letter, and finally cabbage plants set out two feet apart, (for a winter crop,) taken from square No. 3, of the lower side.

No. 2. Has now a crop of parsnips left to grow the next spring, to furnish food for the month of May. The frost, however, severe, does not injure them, and they are very much liked by the hogs. The advantage of preserving without trouble through the winter makes them valuable.

No. 3. Upper side, produced parsnips that were dug in the month of May, and the 4th of June was sowed with carrots. Produce 237 bushels of the short kind.

No. 1. Of the lower side was cropped with carrots this year; of the long orange kind. Produce 248 bushels.

†Cabbages and mangel wurtzel used first.

No. 2. Bore the crop of mangel wurtzel I described to you in a former letter.

No. 3. Cabbages.—The ground was laid out in 8 beds, 4 rods long, and 1 wide; the 12th June, it was sowed with Pomfret cabbage seed, in rows 2 feet asunder. They were thinned out, as plants were wanted to set other places, so as finally to stand 2 feet apart. Produce 500 bushels.

This piece of land is constantly cropped in such routine, that the same vegetable occupies the same square once in three years. Each square is annually manured with well rotted hog dung, and always at the rate of 4 cart loads for 40 cubic feet. The cabbage square has in addition 20 bushels of unslacked wood ashes.

The aggregate produce this year of the whole 6 squares, or 1 1-5 acres was as follows, viz,

8 1-2 rods wide

|               |                               |                |                            |                       |                               |                |
|---------------|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| 24 Rods Long. | 32 sq. rods No. 3<br>Carrots. | Cabbages No. 3 | 32 rods No. 2<br>Parsnips. | Mangel Wurtzel. No. 2 | 32 rods No. 1<br>Mang. Wurtz. | Carrots. No. 1 |
|               |                               |                |                            |                       |                               |                |
|               |                               |                |                            |                       |                               |                |
|               |                               |                |                            |                       |                               |                |

## Upper Side.

No. 1. Mangel wurtzel tops and roots all boiled together, 510 bush. Cabbages transplanted 500 do.

No. 2. Now filled with parsnips—no doubt, 500 do.

No. 3. Carrots, 237 do.

## Lower Side.

No. 1 Carrots, 248 do.

No. 2. Mangel wurtzel, 523 do.

No. 3. Pomfret cabbages, 500 do.

Bushels, 3028

Upon the borders of this garden ground, which is one rod wide, I have a row of fruit trees. Under them we have lettuce, early cabbages, ruta бага for transplanting, and such vegetables as our family require.—But upon the plat above described nothing grows to shade the crops devoted to the piggery.

A second piece of garden ground, contains a square acre, and is divided into 4 equal parts and cropped in this manner, viz:

1-4 acre, early potatoes and peas for family use. Of the peas, those not wanted, are chopped up, vines and all, and boiled in June. This land is cleared soon enough for a crop of transplanted swedish turnips, or ruta бага. 1-4 acre, summer squash. Produce 200 bushels.

1-4 acre carrots. Produce 310 bushels.

1-4 acre, cabbages. do. 560 do.

Those two pieces of land are my sheet anchor—they are highly cultivated and neat-



ly dressed, without a weed allowed to seed upon them.

I annually cultivate besides, 3 acres of field land by breaking up 1 1-2 acres, and laying down the same quantity. These 3 acres are cropped as follows, viz:

|                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1 acre potatoes,                  | 250 to 300 bushels.                          |
| 1 acre winter squash or pumpkins, | 700 to 900 bush.                             |
| 1-2 acre cabbages,                | 1000 bushels.                                |
| 1-4 acre mangel wurtzel           | 250 { Roots, tops, &c. given to sheep & cows |
| 1-4 acre carrots,                 | 250  |
|                                   | 2500 bushels.                                |

These crops are an average for the last 3 years. My whole farm, (if it deserves that name,) is only 21 acres, within a ring fence. Of which one acre or more is occupied by buildings, yards, and approaches to them.

To carry on all my operations I keep two hired men through the year, one of whom however, does the duty of house servant at the same time; and I hire besides day labourers and cattle to plough, to amount of 150 dollars more. It occupies about the whole time of one man, to take care of my stock, consisting of 160 hogs, 60 sheep, 1 chaise horse, 1 cart horse, and one cow; though they are both together, and when the animals are fed, are employed in the gardens in summer, and in winter getting out manure for the next season.

In answer to your question respecting the "probable marketable value of the vegetables on my farm," I would observe that the kinds and quantities of many which I raise, could not be sold at all; as for instance, the mangel wurtzel, ruta бага and all the tops and thinnings of others. Mr. Quincy tells me, he this year sells carrots in Boston, after carrying them 8 miles, at 9 dollars per ton, or 18 cents per bushel. Cabbages are sold by the load at 2 cents each, or about 8 10 cents per bushel. Parsnips and winter squashes must be retailed, and pumpkins in any quantities, would not sell for anything.

To answer your question about market gardeners, I have endeavored to recollect, who among my neighbours have been successful and long established in that line, and I cannot select a single individual who has not driven his own cart to market, until he had sons old enough to take his place, and thus by attending to the minutiae of the business prevented that fraud and deception, that a gentleman farmer cannot easily avoid. When I first bought my estate, I sat up a market cart, got a stout horse, and a man well recommended, but my daily receipts kept growing less and less; my man and horse were out late every evening, and after a vexatious and mortifying experiment, I was convinced, that I must either find a market for my vegetables upon the place, and under my own eyes, or give it up as a losing concern—for I could not bring my mind to the constant and daily competition, for trifling sums, which a man habituated to it from infancy, rather takes pleasure in.

Manure bought in Boston, costs them two dollars per buck load, of 62 or 63 cubic feet, trod hard and moderately heaped, in its unrotted state. The expense of carting put at the lowest rate, cannot cost the farmer less than \$1 50 per load, and when they bring it on hire, they charge \$2 50. My whole stock annually furnishes three hundred such loads, which after using all I want, find a ready sale among the market gardeners in my neighborhood at 3 dollars per load, they taking it away with their own teams.

This manure is without any mixture of pond mud, sods, &c which, had I access to such materials, might be very profitably increased.

As it respects steaming, instead of boiling vegetables, the only expence saved is fuel, for the same labor is necessary in filling and discharging them. Our laboring people require to have their work simplified as much as possible, and their judgment not often called into exercise. Were I to tell my man to steam 18 bushels of vegetables, and to give one-third of them 3 times a day to the stock, the consequence would be, that a much greater quantity would be given at one time, than another, and though the whole would be consumed in the course of the day, still the inequality of feeding would be hurtful. Besides in winter, particularly the swill, must be very warm, which could not be at night with vegetables steamed in the morning. Upon the whole therefore, I prefer to say to him, "fill the kettle with vegetables, and after they are boiled away sufficiently to make room, put in one bushel of cracked corn and oats, and give the whole for breakfast," thus making out the exact line of duty, and leaving nothing to his discretion.

I give the swill warm in summer, and almost hot in winter, and always sweet and fresh. In conversation with Dr. Derby, he argued upon the propriety of feeding with sour food, and that cold. I have formerly tried it, and satisfied myself it was wrong. Pigs may be habituated to eat it but place this cold stuff in a trough, and a good smoking hot breakfast of mine in another beside it, and I will venture to say, they will soon show a preference.

I never spay sows, because we have no one who knows the mode, which is to be regretted. They are sometimes admitted to the boar a few weeks before killing.

In your's received yesterday, through Wells and Lilly, you ask my opinion of the Byfield breed of hogs. As breeders they are the worst I know. The sows have small litters and destroy them oftentimes by laying down without any care. They are long coarse haired animals and very apt to be mangy, nevertheless to mix with almost any other breed, a Byfield boar is valuable, being a quiet race and disposed to get fat at an early age.

The Bedford is a hardier kind, and make good nurses. But for our uses have too much lean meat in proportion to their fat—their hams from that circumstance are excellent—a cross between a Byfield boar, and a Bedford sow furnishes a profitable and handsome stock.

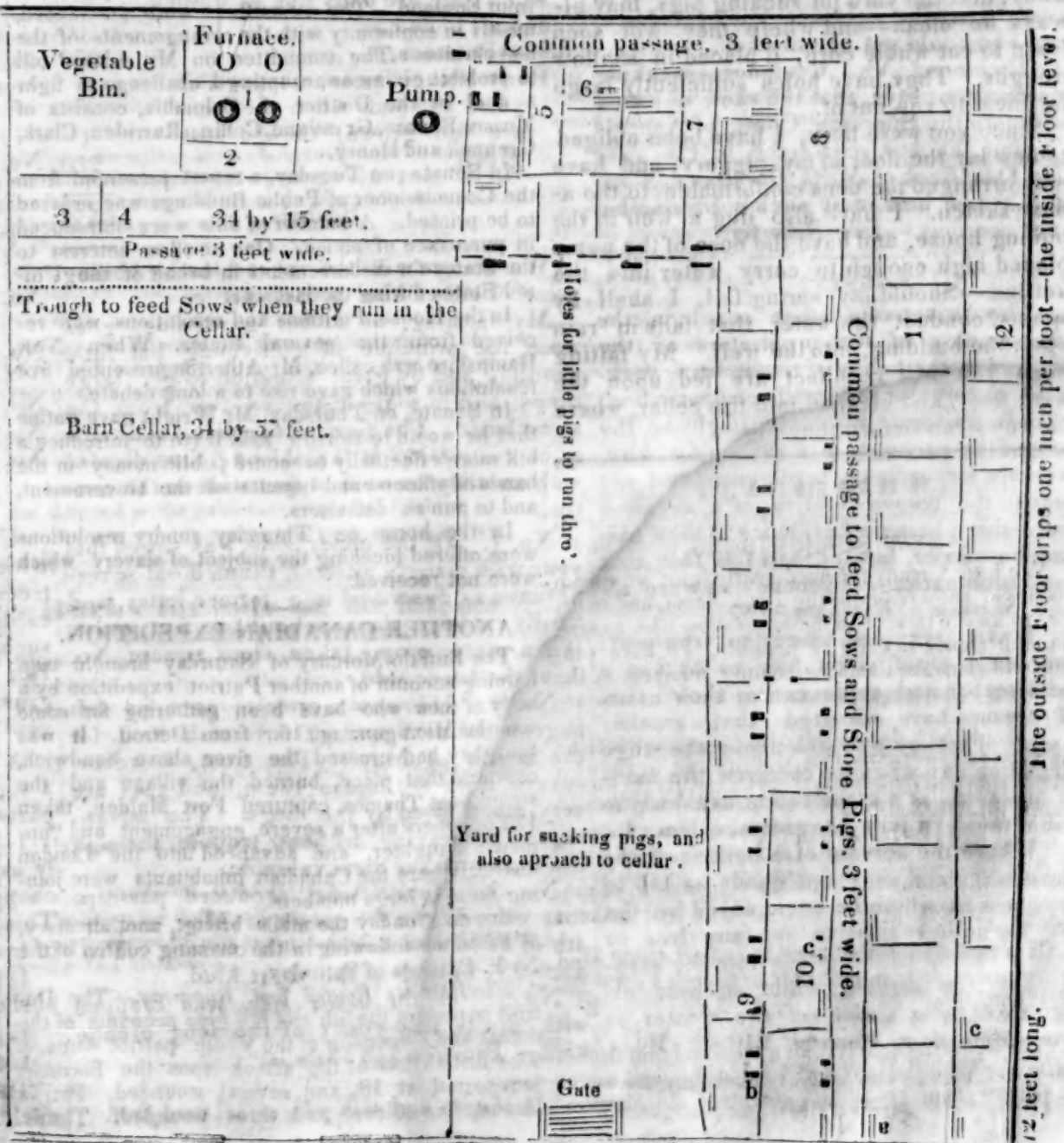
Inclosed is a sketch of my piggery. I thought it might assist you in determining the mode of building your's—I find mine convenient, and know not, that I could alter it advantageously.

I have thus, my dear sir, attempted to give a comprehensive answer to your interrogatories; if there is yet anything not perfectly clear to you I shall be happy to explain.

My letter has run on to a great length, but your politeness I trust will excuse it.

Your obedient humble servant,  
NATHANIEL INGERSOLL.

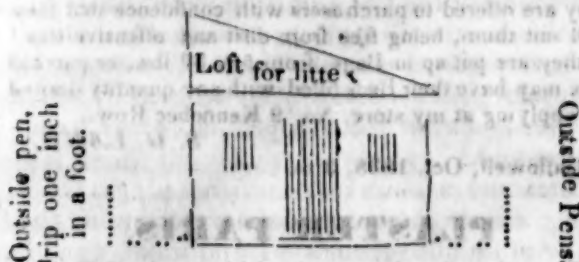
J. S. SKINNER, Esq.





## EXPLANATION.

1. Boilers.
2. Swill Trough.
3. Vegetable Bin.
4. Boiling House and Vegetable Bin.
5. Passage to feed.
6. Small pens for sows to pig in, in cold weather.
7. Passage to feed.
8. Grain Bin.
9. Outside pens for sows—4 feet by 7 1-2.
10. Inside pens for sows—7 1-2 feet long by 5 wide.
11. Inside pens for store pigs—6 feet square.
12. Outside pens for store pigs—4 feet by 6.
  - a. Troughs.
  - b. Door.
  - c. Trough Door.



I have found it necessary to have communication with all the pens, from the principal inside passages for the facility of moving the sows and store pigs, because outside doors are apt to be frozen down in winter. The spaces at the ends of the troughs, are therefore sliding doors, as all others are. The 4 pens near the boiling house, are made tight with covers, for sows to farrow, in very severe weather. The hogs are all fed from the common passage under cover. They eat more comfortable, and the troughs are never filled up with rain or snow. The outside pens of the sows, when they have pigs, are cleared into a cart, and the manure carried away, that the yard for sucking pigs, may always be clean—and where they will soon learn to eat whole corn, if placed in shallow troughs. They have holes sufficiently large for them to run out of.

Since you were here, I have been obliged to new lay the floor of my piggery, and have now arranged the pens conformable to the above sketch. I have also dug a well in the boiling house, and have the nose of the pump placed high enough to carry water into the kettles.—Should my spring fail, I shall by spouts, conduct the water that falls in rain upon the building, into the well. My fattening hogs you will recollect are fed upon the barn floor, and cleaned into the cellar, where the sows run before they pig.

## Summary.

## NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

We have already received nearly ONE HUNDRED names of subscribers to the 7th Volume, and in order to induce those who intend to subscribe, to send in their names as early as possible, we have concluded to forward them the coming numbers of the present volume gratis, as soon as their names are received.

It should be borne in mind that our paper is to be enlarged and very much improved, and in addition to the subjects formerly treated upon, we shall give in the 7th vol. over

1,000

receipts in the various branches of domestic economy, mechanics, disease &c. which will make it more valuable to preserve than formerly.

It is therefore desirable that persons should send their names early in order to be supplied with the first number of that vol.

The following note is from a tried and firm friend, who has spent the best portion of a long and useful life in the promotion of the interests of the Farmers

of Maine. Our columns are frequently enriched by the details of his experience, and to such men the coming generation should look for both precept and example.

MESSRS. SEAVEY & ROBBINS, — In compliance with your request for every subscriber to the Farmer to procure one more, I send you the name of a responsible one, To wit, Mr. ——— of Windsor, who thinks that if you call on him more subscribers may be obtained in his vicinity.

Yours, with all due esteem,

S. W.

N. B.—Please write me when the next volume commences, for I intend to "double the dose."

Dec. 17, 1838.

The Universalist Chapel, recently erected in this town, will be dedicated on the 25th inst. Services to commence at half past ten, A. M.

**Agricultural Notice.** The annual meeting of the Penobscot Agricultural Society will be holden at Levant Village on Monday the 31st day of December, inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. As the Board of Officers for the ensuing year is to be filled at this Annual Meeting, and other business of importance to be transacted, it is hoped that a general attendance will be given.

## CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday, Dec. 10, Messrs. Clay, Preston, Benton, Linn, Walker and Nicholas appeared and took their seats.

Several reports from departments were presented and ordered to be printed. A message was received from the President, enclosing a special report from the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of the defalcation of the late Collector of New York. It was read and ordered to be printed.

In the House, five members attended who had not before taken their seats this session, among whom was Mr. Smith of Maine, recently arrived from England. The committees were announced, mostly in conformity with the arrangements of the last session. The committee on Mr. Adams' bill to prohibit giving or accepting a challenge to fight a duel in the District of Columbia, consists of Messrs. Elmore, Grantland, Coffin, Rarriden, Clark, Grennell and Henry.

In Senate, on Tuesday, a report presented from the Commissioner of Public Buildings was ordered to be printed. A number of bills were introduced in pursuance of notice. One to allow interest to the States for disbursements in behalf of the United States during the last war.

In the House, Petitions and resolutions were received from the several States. When New Hampshire was called, Mr. Atherton presented five resolutions which gave rise to a long debate.

In Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Wright gave notice that he would to-morrow ask leave to introduce a bill more effectually to secure public money in the hands of officers and agents of the Government, and to punish defaulters.

In the house on Thursday sundry resolutions were offered touching the subject of slavery which were not received.

## ANOTHER CANADIAN EXPEDITION.

The Buffalo Mercury of Saturday brought us a flaming account of another Patriot expedition by a body of men who have been gathering for some time in Michigan, not far from Detroit. It was said they had crossed the river above Sandwich, captured that place, burned the village and the steam boat Thames, captured Fort Malden, taken 175 prisoners after a severe engagement and "immense slaughter," and advanced into the London district, where the Canadian inhabitants were joining them in large numbers.

But on Monday the mails brought another story. We find the following in the evening edition of the N. Y. Express of Saturday.

**The Patriots Routed and Runaway.**—The Detroit papers of the 5th and 6th give accounts of the defeat and dispersion of the whole patriot force.—The British loss at the attack upon the Barracks is reported at 18, and several wounded. Patriot loss one (an officer) and three wounded. The U.

S. steamboats Erie, Illinois and Macomb were cruising in the river on Tuesday night and prevented any reinforcements crossing. After the "Patriots" left Windsor they were pursued by troops from Malden. It is said they divided on their approach, part retreating to the woods and the remainder to an island in the river. The Erie, which was cruising about at the time, arrested ten or twelve as they were crossing to the island, some of whom were taken before Judge Wilkins, examined and committed for trial. From thirty to fifty escaped to the American side. On the approach of the Erie the main body of the British troops returned to Windsor, leaving a small force to pursue the party that retreated to the woods.

The Advertiser says we are assured that several dead bodies of the Patriots, killed at Windsor on Tuesday, were suffered to lie unburied and exposed until yesterday a prey to the hogs and dogs! This is brutality beyond precedent. It is conduct that would have disgraced Hottentots. When the life is gone, it is the height of fiendishness to leave the inanimate corpse exposed as food for beasts!

It was reported that Col. Prince ordered two of the Patriot prisoners to be shot in cold blood after the skirmish of Tuesday was over, and that such would have been the fate of some dozen others, had not the commanding officer at Malden, put a check upon his bloody design.

The whole patriot force amounting to 250 men, were dispersed and routed by seventy militia men and six regulars.

Theller was arrested on Wednesday, and examined before Judge Wilkins—gave bail for his appearance the next day. His trial will be postponed to next term.

The Detroit Advertiser says, the most authentic report now is, that in the skirmish at Windsor, twelve patriots and eight British soldiers were killed. Up to yesterday morning, the British had captured seven prisoners, some of them American citizens.

Not a Canadian reside nt joined the Patriot invaders when they landed in Canada!

The whole number that crossed over, is stated by the Patriots themselves to be 250.

**Canada.**—The business and trade of both the Canadas is in a great measure suspended. Nothing but military movements and preparations to suppress insurrection and invasion.

**Lute from Chili.**—By the bark Phillip Hone we have dates from Lima to the 25th of August. The castle of Callao was still in possession of 1200 troops in the interest of Gen. Santa Cruz, who was himself said to be with in twenty days march of Lima, with 9000 men.—A reinforcement of 2000 men were to be sent from Chili to the support of the army in Peru.—Express.

**Jamaica.**—The news from this island is contradictory. The Despatch newspaper gives deplorable accounts of the sufferings of the planters, but other accounts say they are getting along very well since the abolition of apprenticeship. The white population of Jamaica is 40,000. The liberated slaves 400,000.

## ITEMS OF NEWS, &amp;c.

**Stabbing.**—We understand that Mr. Seth Rines of this town was on Saturday night dangerously stabbed by James White, a table waiter at the Augusta House. They with divers others, we learn were at a house between the State house and Hallows which seems to have considerable company although there is no sign on the door. White has fled.—Ken. Jour.

**Horrible Steamboat Disaster!**—The New Orleans papers of the 29th ult give the details of a great steamboat disaster, by which twenty-five lives were lost, and many other individuals severely scalded.—The name of the steamer was Gen. Brown. The occurrence is the result of carelessness in the engineer.

150 tons of hay, 300 sheep, 7 cows, 5 horses and considerable other live stock were consumed by fire in the barn of Dr John Sparhawk, Walpole, N. H. one night last week.

T. Dickerson's satinet factory in Milford, Ct. was destroyed by fire on Wednesday evening of last week. Loss \$6,000.



**MARRIED.**

In this town, on the 17th inst. Mr. Ransom Bishop to Miss Harriet Wood.  
In Litchfield, Mr. Moses Briggs, of Winthrop, to Miss Lucy Burr, of L.  
In Bangor, Mr. Alexander H. Chase, of Bangor, to Miss Jane G. Farrar, of Harmony.  
In Bath, Joseph Work to Miss Nancy Springer.  
In Nobleboro', by the Rev. Mr. Scammon, Mr. George Tukey to Miss Eliza Ann Hiseock, daughter of Col. Wm. Hiseock. By the Rev. E. Trask, Mr. Martin L. Chapman to Miss Lucinda Chapman; Mr. John Brunn, Jr. of Gardiner, to Mrs. Eley Pillsbury, of N.

**DIED.**

In Greene, very suddenly, Mr. John Adams, aged about 45.  
In Greene, on the 11th inst. Mrs. Prudence Wing, aged about 30 years.  
In Parsonsfield, Mrs. Mary wife of Hon. Rufus McIntire, aged 29.  
In Bloomfield, Capt. Asa Stewart, aged 40.  
In Amherst, Mass., Au-tin H. G. Gillet, member of Amherst College, and son of Rev. Dr. Gillet of Hallowell, aged 16.  
In Herkimer, N. Y., Mr. David Pettis, aged 83, one of the brave men who accompanied Arnold in his expedition up the Kennebec to Quebec, in 1775.

**THE GRAHAM JOURNAL,**

Is published every other Saturday by David Campbell No. 9, Washington st., Boston, at \$1.00 a year in advance. Its great object is to promote temperance in all things—in eating as well as drinking, and in the quality as well as the quantity of food and drink. Vol. 3d commences in January, and will contain 400 pages, the postage the same as a newspaper. We will forward the names of any who may wish to subscribe for it.

**Roots, Barks, Herbs, &c.**

JUST received from the Botanic Medicine Store, Boston, a supply of such Roots, Barks, Herbs, &c. as are in general use. (Most of which are pulverized.)

Poplar Bark, Ground and Pulverized.  
Slippery Elm  
Bayberry  
Golden Seal.  
Superior Cayenne.  
Pure Ground Ginger.  
Tooth-ache Bark.  
Unicorn Root &c. &c.

Together with a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines, constantly on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail by  
**SAMUEL ADAMS,**  
Druggist and Apothecary.  
No. 14, Merchants Row, Hallowell.

**J. B. & P. Morton,**

HAVE on hand and for sale, thirty-five chests and boxes of Old and Young Hyson, Pecco and Souchong Teas; one hundred and seventy-five Hhds. of St. Ubes and Liverpool Salt; seventy bags of Fine salt; eight boxes Brown Sugar; eighteen Hhds. Molasses; fifteen bags Coffee; seven bales Sheetings; twenty casks Powder, &c. &c.  
Hallowell, Nov. 17th, 1838.

**NOTICE!**

A NEW PRESS has been invented by the Subscriber for the purpose of Pressing Hay, which has been in successful operation for the last three years. The operation of which can be seen at the Barn of John White, Jr. in Bowdoinham, County of Lincoln.

This Press is horizontal or perpendicular according as it is double or single.

It will press from six to twelve tons in one day, as will appear from the following certificate.

Richmond, Maine, June 17 1837

This is to certify that we the undersigned have used the Hay Press of Messrs Chamberlain & Cleffin, and can press two tons a day per man with ease. Two men have pressed twenty eight bundles and trimmed their wares, in a day.

It presses the hay well and with despatch that cannot be equalled by any other Press hitherto constructed.

JOHN WHITE, JR.  
ELBRIDGE HATCH,  
JESSE SMALL.

Any one wishing to purchase, please call on the subscriber at Richmond.

A. R. CHAMBERLAIN. 3m41

**PROSPECTUS****Seventh Volume****OF THE****Journal of the Useful Arts.**

EZEKIEL HOLMES & MARCIAN SEAVEY, Editors

In presenting this prospectus to the Farmers and Mechanics of Maine, we should be ungrateful not to bestow our thanks to those true friends and patrons who have hitherto given the support that has kept the Farmer in operation, and enabled it to arrive at its present stage of existence.

We trust, that the MAINE FARMER has now been sufficiently long before the public to establish a character for itself, and to become identified as an humble but sincere advocate for these great and permanent interests of the State, the encouragement and fostering of which can alone render her rich, prosperous and happy.

We intend to make the Seventh Volume more fully what its title appears to indicate, scrupulously protecting its columns against all sectarianism, either in politics or religion. Its first and greatest object is to guard the interests of farmers, and point out to them the most efficient mode of performing their operations,—to direct mechanics to the most important improvements and discoveries in their professions;—and in addition to this, the Legal Department will be continued; short sketches of History, Biography, and such Reading Matter as is calculated to improve the mind, with a Summary of Foreign and Domestic News, proceedings of the Legislature, &c. will also be given.

A person will be employed who will give his constant attendance at the next session of the Legislature, and prepare an impartial and condensed report of the proceedings particularly for this paper.

The paper will be enlarged,—a portion of the type will be new,—and in addition to all these improvements, the price will be reduced to those who pay in ADVANCE.

**TERMS.**—The FARMER will be printed weekly, at *Winthrop*, in quarto form, making an annual volume of OVER 400 PAGES, to which will be given a *Title Page and Index*.—Price \$2.00, per annum, if paid within the year—2.50 will be charged, if payment is delayed beyond the year.

In any town where we have not less than six subscribers, we will appoint an Agent who will receive the pay for a year's subscription in grain or any kind of produce that is not liable to be injured by frost, at such price as it may be worth in said town.

Postmasters and others who will obtain SIX responsible subscribers, and act as Agents, shall receive a copy for their services, so long as they continue their subscription.

One dollar and seventy-five cents, cash, in ADVANCE, paid to us free of charge, will be received for a year's subscription. Sixteen dollars, in Advance for TEN COPIES. And for Twenty dollars in Advance, we will forward TEN COPIES to any Post Office FREE OF POSTAGE.

Letters and communications to receive attention must be directed to the publishers, Free of Postage.

SEAVEY & ROBBINS.

Winthrop, Dec. 1, 1838.

**Bucks for sale or to let, on reasonable terms.**

The subscriber offers for sale or to let six Bucks of the South Down breed from Dishly and Me in Ewes, from six months to two years old. Farmers wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine the above Bucks.

The subscriber will also keep his old Bedford Boar the ensuing winter. Terms one dollar.

J. W. HAINS.

Hallowell 10th mo. 23, 1838.

**Imported BULBOUS ROOTS.**

The following Bulbous Roots just received from Holland, are offered for sale at R. G. Lincoln's Agricultural Seed Store, Hallowell.

Tulips of different colors  
Hyacinths (mixed)  
Polyanthos Narcissus,  
Crocus,  
White Lillies,  
Crown Imperials,  
Daffodils.

Nov. 6, 1838.

**Shingle Mills.**

THE subscriber offers to the public, *Shingle Machines*, patented by Mr. CARY of Brookfield, Mass., which he can safely say, are superior to any other era built in the New-England States; and will furnish them at short notice, jointing wheels and saws with them. All such as wish to purchase will do well to call and examine.

CHARLES HALE.

Gardiner, Me., Dec. 1, 1838.

42d

**Feathers.**

I have a large stock of the finest Geese and Russia Feathers in the United States, which I will sell by wholesale or retail, as cheap as the same quality not purified, can be purchased in this State. These Feathers are cleansed by steam, in a new machine recently invented by myself, for which I have obtained Letters Patent—they are offered to purchasers with confidence that they will suit them, being free from dust and offensive smell—they are put up in Bags, from 5 to 30 lbs., or purchasers may have their Beds filled with any quantity desired by applying at my store, No. 9 Kennebec Row.

S. G. LADD.

Hallowell, Oct. 1838, 3 m.

**PLASTER PARIS.**

The subscriber has received his stock of Ground Plaster, which will be sold by the ton or bushel. Also, Calcined Plaster for sale. Country produce taken in exchange.

Wanted, 100 tons of English Hay.

A. H. HOWARD.

Hallowell, October 15, 1838.

**SEARS' GENUINE****Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort.**

For the cure of Consumptions, Coughs and Colds.

More than 75,000 bottles of this very valuable medicine has been sold, (principally in the State of Maine,) since it was offered to the public by the original inventor and proprietor, J. B. Sears, a few years since.

It is undoubtedly superior to any other article offered to the public; as it seldom fails in giving relief where it is taken in due season.

Although the superior virtues of this medicine are well known, and its qualities highly approved by many of the most respectable of the medical Faculty, the following certificates are added for the satisfaction of those who may be afflicted with these diseases for which it is designed, several others may be seen on the bill of directions accompanying each bottle.

The undersigned takes pleasure in mentioning the prompt and essential relief which he has experienced in a severe attack on the lungs in January last, from the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort; and cheerfully testifies that in his opinion, it is a most beneficial medicine in consumptive complaints, violent colds, or settled cough, and earnestly recommends this medicine to all who are suffering under afflictions of this kind.

PHILIP ULMER.

Thomaston, Feb. 16, 1831.

Certificate of Dr. Goodwin, an experienced Physician of Thomaston.

I do hereby certify, that I have this day examined the composition of a Medicine prepared by John B. Sears of this town, which he calls *Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort*, for the cure of consumption, Coughs, Colds, &c. &c. and in my opinion it is superior to any Cough Drops that has come within my knowledge.

JACOB GOODWIN.

Thomaston, April 2, 1831.

The undersigned having purchased the original recipe for this syrup, has made arrangements to have agents in the principal towns in New England supplied with it. Purchasers will be careful that the bill of directions are signed by H. Fuller or S. Page, and the name of the former stamped in the seal, and my own name written on the outside label.

T. B. MERRICK.

All orders directed to the proprietor, Hallowell, Me., will meet with prompt attention.

The following are among the agents for selling the above Syrup. Wm. C. Stimpson & Co. Pratt & King, and Maynard and Noyes, Boston, J. S. Harrison, Salem, A. Carter, Portland, Geo. W. Hoiden, Bangor, R. S. Blasdel, Thomaston, J. E. Ladd, Augusta, A. T. Perkins, Gardiner, Geo. Williston, Brunswick, Dr. A. Berry, Saco.



## POETRY.

From the Religious Souvenir for 1839.

## AGRICULTURE.

BY C. W. EVERETT.

How blest the farmer's simple life!  
How pure the joy it yields!  
Far from the world's tempestuous strife,  
Free, 'mid the scented fields!

When Morning woos, with roseate hue,  
O'er the far hills away,  
His footsteps brush the silvery dew,  
To greet the welcoming day.

When Sol's first beam in glory glows,  
And blithe the sky-lark's song,  
Pleased, to his toil the Farmer goes,  
With cheerful steps along.

While Noon broods o'er the sultry sky,  
And sunbeams fierce are cast,  
Where the cool streamlet wanders by,  
He shares his sweet repast.

When Twilight's gentlest shadows fall  
Along the darkening plain,  
He lists his faithful watch dog's call,  
To warn the listening train.

Down the green lane young hurrying feet  
Their eager pathway press;  
His loved ones come in joy to greet,  
And claim their sire's caress.

Then, when the evening prayer is said,  
And Heaven with praise is blest,  
How sweet reclines his weary head  
On Slumber's couch of rest!

Nor deem that fear his dreams alarm,  
Nor cares, with carking din:  
Without, his dogs will guard from harm,  
And all is peace within.

Oh! ye who run in folly's race,  
To win a worthless prize!  
Learn, from the simple tale we trace,  
Where true contentment lies!

Ho! monarch! flushed with Glory's pride!  
Thou painted, gilded thing!  
Hie to the free-born Farmer's side,  
And learn to be a king!

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*An industrious woman.*—Mrs. Goss, of Readfield, during the last four months, has woven 343 yards of plain cloth, spun 180 skeins yarn, besides weaving eight Highland shawls 8-4, and six 10-4, and has taken care of a family of four small children. The average price of weaving the cloth was 11 cents per yard; eight of the shawls \$1 00 each, and six of them \$1 50; total \$54 73 for weaving. Mrs. G. supports her family, and clothes them neatly and comfortably, by her own unaided industry, having been left a widow a year or two since.

In the year 1837, from August 20 to Dec. 4, she wove 475 yards, spun 511 skeins, did sewing to the amount of \$10 76, besides making winter clothing for her family.

What a contrast is here between this industrious woman, who works much too hard, and thousands of others who not only never earned so much in their whole lives as would find them in bread for a week, but who moreover require the aid of others to dress themselves, while their blood stagnates for want of muscular exercise.

Mrs. Goss took the premium for Highland Shawls, at the Winthrop Fair.—*Kennebec Journal.*

*Agricultural Exhibitions.* The agricultural journals which reach us abound in accounts of the cattle shows and agricultural fairs,

which were generally held in October, from Maine to Kentucky. At the Kennebec show, 3,000 persons are said to have been present, and 150 yoke of oxen, besides a corresponding number of other animals, were exhibited. Premiums were awarded upon a drill barrow and a root cutter, of recent invention, and upon apples, pears and other fruits. In Scott county, 26 silver cups were awarded;—in Lincoln 28, and in Woodford 35, all in Kentucky—as agricultural premiums.—*Cultivator.*

*The Study of Agriculture.* Is recommended by a writer in the North American Review in the following extract:

"Now, although the paramount importance of agricultural pursuits, over all others, is unquestioned, we suspect there is scarcely a school or college, in the country, where a single hour is devoted to the elucidation of their leading principles; and we doubt not, that many have finished their academical courses able, perhaps, to repeat whole volumes of metaphysics in the words of the author, while they have not merely acquired no knowledge, but have formed no conceptions of those familiar operations of the farmer and gardener, to which they are indebted for their daily food. Surely some few days of the ten years pupilage, through which so many of our youth pass, might be profitably given to subjects so interesting, as well as so important, as these."—*Cultivator.*

A Wolf.—The largest wolf ever caught in Penobscot county may be seen at the store of D. Hill and Son, on Main Street. He measures six feet from the snout to the tip of the tail. We understand he was taken last week on the east branch of the Penobscot by Mr. John Turner.—On the night he was taken the camp was visited by a family of thirteen wolves, the captive being one of the number. They attacked the pork barrel which set outside the camp, and carried off its contents. Numerous carcasses of deer and that of caribou were discovered in the woods, destroyed, it is supposed, by these ferocious animals. Speaking of wolves, as Sammy Weller would say, reminds us of a bear, weighing about 500 lbs. which was taken at Carmel last week, and is now exposed for exhibition at the market house.—*Bangor Whig.*

## Bank note Table.

## List of broken Banks in New England.

|                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Burrillville, R. I. - - - | Kennebec, Me. - - -      |
| Commonwealth Boston -     | Lafayette South Boston - |
| Chelsea Bank, Chelsea Ms  | Middlesex, Cambridge -   |
| Castine, Me. - - -        | Nahant Bank, Lynn, Ms.   |
| Der y. Conn. - - -        | Norfolk, at Roxbury -    |
| Eagle, New Haven, Conn.   | Oldtown, at Orono, Me. - |
| Fulton, at Boston, Ms -   | Passamaquoddy, Eastport  |
| Franklin at St. Boston -  | Roxbury Mass. - - -      |
| Farmers, Belchertown, Ms  | Scituate, R. I. - - -    |
| Kilby Bank, Boston. - -   | Wiscasset, Me. - - -     |

## List of Banks in New England, whose Charters have expired.

Sutton Bank, Wilkesonville, Mass.; Farmers & Mechanics, Pawtucket, R. I.; Bath Bank, Me.; Winthrop B. Me.; Kennebec Bank, at Arundel, Me.; Bangor B. Me.; Saco Bank; Gold Cumberland Bank, Portland; Newburyport Bank; Waterville Bank; Concord, (Sparhawk, cashier,) N. H.; Mendon Bank; Phoenix Bank, Nantucket.

§The bills of these banks are still received.

FRACTIONAL BILLS are not received at the Banks

Bills not received at the Suffolk Bank.

## Vermont.

|                          |           |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Essex at Guild hall      | 2 a 5     |
| Manchester at Manchester | 2 1-2 a 5 |
| St Albans at St Albans   | 2 1-2 a 5 |
| Windsor at Windsor       | 75        |

## Connecticut.

|                          |       |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Bridgeport at Bridgeport | 2 a 4 |
| Stamford at Stamford     | 2 a 4 |

## MAINE.

|                              |                     |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Agricultural, at Brewer, Me. | 3 a per cent discon |
| Bangor Commercial            | 3 a " " "           |

|                                |             |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Calais at Calais               | 5 a " " "   |
| Frankfort at Frankfort         | 3 a 5 " " " |
| Georgia Lumber Co at Portland, | 1 " " " "   |
| Globe, at Bangor,              | 3 a " " " " |
| Lafayette, Bangor.             | 3 a " " " " |
| Oxford Bank, Fryeburg Frand    |             |
| Oldtown, at Orono              | broken.     |
| St Croix Bank, at Calais       | 5 a " " " " |
| Still water Canal, at Orono    | 5 a " " " " |
| Washington County at Calais    | 5 a " " " " |
| Westbrook at Westbrook; Me     | 5 a " " " " |

## New Hampshire.

Wolborough Bank 2 a 3  
The bills of all the Rhode Island Banks, except the Central Bank, East Greenwich, and Scituate, are received at the Suffolk Bank.

## Counterfeit Bills.

\$10's on the Exchange Bank Hartford, letter A. payable to L B Howley. The genuine notes have for vignette a view of the college—that of the counterfeit is a female figure, &c.

\$2 notes Bank of Amherst, Mass.

\$2 notes Phoenix Bank at Westly, R. I. Plate purports to be engraved by Rowdon, Wright Hatch & Co.

## Freedom.

BE it known, that I, JOHN JONES of Monmouth, have relinquished to my son JOHN J. P. JONES, his time till he arrives at the age of twenty-one years, which will be on the first day of January, 1841; and I shall not claim any of his wages, nor pay any of the debts that he may contract after this date.

JOHN JONES.

Attest: BENJA. RICE.  
Monmouth, Dec. 1, 1838.

3w44

**A Regular Assortment of  
PAINTS, DYESTUFFS, & GROCERIES,**  
Constantly on hand and for sale by

SAMUEL ADAMS.  
Hallowell, Me.

## WANTED

By the above a few hundred RED FOX SKINS.  
For which cash, & a fair price will be paid.

## NOTICE.

A STUMP MACHINE, superior to any hitherto constructed, has been invented and the right of which is now owned by the subscribers. By which one Horse will elevate a stump of the largest size. It is twice the power of Gorham's, which is now in general use. By means of this machine the stump is not only removed from the ground, but entirely turned over, whereby it can readily be moved from the ground.

Any one wishing to purchase, will please call on the Subscribers at Richmond.

A. R. CHAMBERLAIN,

JOHN WHITE, Jr.

3m 41.

## Temperance

## FRANKLIN HOUSE.

By JOHN LADD.

THE Subscriber having purchased the estate formerly the residence of Dr. L. Snell, about a quarter of a mile east of Winthrop Village, has been induced to open the large and commodious mansion for the accommodation of the travelling public. No pains will be spared to render the stay of those who may call at this house agreeable and pleasant, and the most prompt and faithful attention will be given in the stable.

As the farm yields a large surplus of produce which the proprietor wishes to dispose of in this way, his prices will be reduced from those usually charged by others.

JOHN LADD.

Winthrop, Dec. 12, 1838.

## FOR SALE

The following breeds of Bucks.

- 1 Full blood South Down.
- 2 half blood S. Down and half blood Dishley.
- 1 half or 4-8 South Down and 3-8 Dishley 1-4 Merino.

1 7-8 Dishley and 1-8 Merino.

In the two latter there is not the least appearance of the Merino breed of Sheep—either in shape or wool.

The subscriber will receive at his farm twenty Ewes to be put to a South Down Buck. The price for each Ewe two dollars.

CHS. VAUGHAN.

Hallowell, October 16, 1838.

## Corn &amp; Wheat Blanks

at this office.

October 23d.